

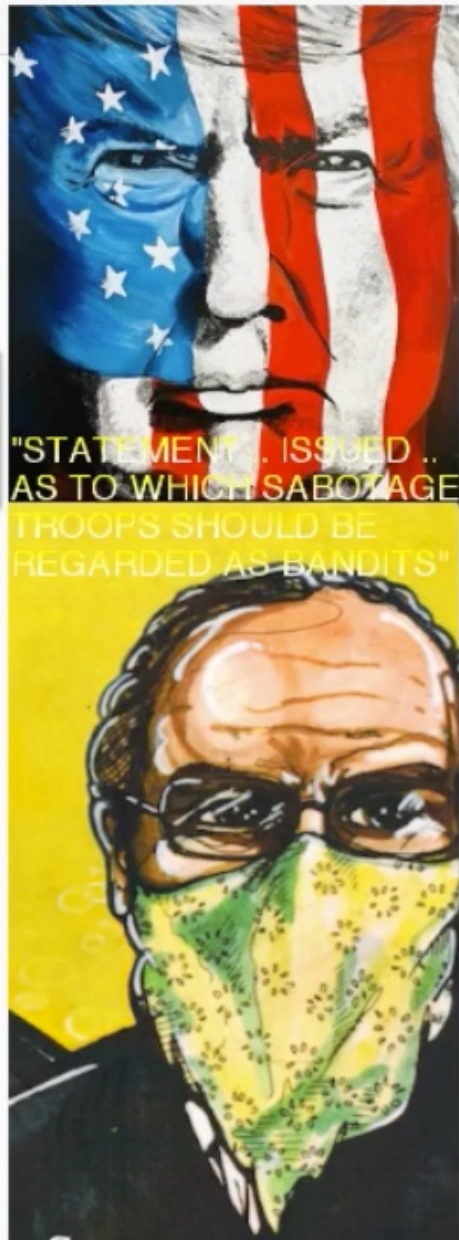


I'm am sorry to be the BeXar-er
of bad news, G-airy, Sign-Field,
but - -

If it looks like a pirate . . .



AND IDENTIFIES IT-SELF AS A BANDIT



need of it." Jodl]

However, to draw up such an order it is necessary to clarify preliminary questions which he could bring up in oral discussions only; if possible, in the presence of the Chief of the Foreign Office/Abw. at WFSt. A telephonic discussion would be out of question because of the necessary treatment of future intentions.

Only then could a statement be issued to the troops as to which sabotage troops should be regarded as bandits.

Opinion of WFSt:

The intention to dispose in the future of all terroristic and sabotage troops which behave like bandits has been already made public over the radio.

The task of the WFSt therefore consist only of giving such directives for execution as to how the units should deal with terroristic and sabotage units.

The question of the promulgation of this order, as it was brought up by the WR, needs not be followed further, since the announcement of the basic principle in the Wehrmacht report of Oct 7 should already be sufficient for purpose of intimidation.

WFSt therefore suggests the order appearing under Appendix 2.

Warlimont.

Appendix 1

Copy by way of Extract

From Teletype KR

10 Oct. 42, 14.30 o'clock

GWOKA 02822

arr.: 10 Oct, 16.25

To WFSt

Re: Treatment of British terroristic and sabotage units.

A. Members of terroristic and sabotage troops of the British Army who are found, contrarily to the rules of warfare, without uniform or in German uniform will be treated as bandits. During

IT MIGHT JUST ACTUALLY BE A NAZI-PIRATE, SABOTAGE TROOP, DESIGNED TO EAT AWAY AT YOUR COMMUNITY VALUES LIKE A BUG EATING AWAY THE SUBSTANCE OF A CROP, A FIELD, OR A PEOPLE.

TAKE IT FROM ME,

I'M THE ONE THAT
'THEY' SAY IS THE
PIRATE -

SEE THE MIRROR?

FROM THE LIGHT TO
DARKNESS, AND THE
DARKNESS TO LIGHT.

LAFAYETTE, MARQUIS DE

so him. Lafayette had by that time lost nearly all his French properties. He sold most of his American land.

Reforms at Home. After 1782, Lafayette became absorbed in the questions of free trade, tax reform, emancipation of slaves, and religious freedom for Protestants. In the events leading to the French Revolution in 1789, he did not hesitate to sacrifice court favor and position in behalf of his liberal ideas. Lafayette was one of the first persons to advocate a National Assembly, and he worked to make France a constitutional monarchy.

As commander of the new National Guard, Lafayette was one of the most powerful men in France from 1789 to 1791. But he did not believe in seizing power for himself. He was unwilling to work with the corrupt but able Comte de Mirabeau. Queen Marie Antoinette and her court resented Lafayette. She said: "It would be better to perish than be saved by M. de Lafayette." As radicalism spread, Lafayette found it necessary to suppress mob violence. By the summer of 1791, his popularity had gone. He found himself hated by the people, the former nobles, and the court.

After the Constitution of 1791 went into effect, Lafayette temporarily retired from active politics. When war against England broke out early in 1792, he took charge of troops in what is now Belgium. As the military front collapsed, he unsuccessfully tried to suppress the rising tide of Jacobin radicalism at home (see JACOBINS).

But the king and queen would not accept his help, and the troops he tried to turn on the Paris mob would not follow his orders. Lafayette, denounced as a traitor, fled abroad. The Austrians imprisoned him in 1792 until Napoleon's victories won his release in 1797.

The impoverished Lafayette returned to France when Napoleon became first consul in 1799. He refused to help Napoleon's dictatorship, rejecting a seat in the senate and a diplomatic post in the United States. In 1815, after his first abdication, Napoleon returned from Elba and gave France a liberal constitution. Lafayette was elected to the Chamber of Deputies. As one of the vice-presidents of the chamber, Lafayette worked for Napoleon's second abdication after the Battle of Waterloo.

Except for the reactionary periods of 1815 to 1817 and 1824 to 1827, Lafayette continued to serve in the Chamber of Deputies. He became a center of liberal resistance to the Bourbon kings. He upheld American interests, and fought for the cause of independence and reform in Greece, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Poland, and the South American republics.

Last Years. Once more, in 1830, Lafayette became the leader of a revolution that dethroned the Bourbons. Again in command of the National Guard, he refused a popular demand that he become president of the new republic. Instead, he used his influence to make Louis Philippe the constitutional monarch of France. But Lafayette came to regret this decision and, before his death in 1834, he began to hope for a pure republic in France.

See also MOORE, SAMUEL F. B. (picture); WASHINGTON, GEORGE (picture); Lafayette and Washington.

LAFAYETTE ESCADRILLE. See WORLD WAR I (The War in the Air).

LAFITTE, JACQUES JEAN (1780-1826), also spelled LAFITTE, was a New Orleans smuggler, pirate, and patriot. In 1810, he became chief of a band of outlaws with headquarters on Grande Terre Island in Barataria Bay in the Gulf of Mexico. With his brother Pierre, he commanded a fleet of ships and raided both Spanish and neutral vessels in the Gulf. His ships flew the flags of the Central and South American nations revolting against Spain. ("born of will and dirt")

In 1813, Governor William Claiborne of Louisiana offered \$500 for Lafitte's capture. Lafitte, then at the height of his power, boldly offered \$1,500 for the governor's head. All efforts to take and prosecute Lafitte under the law failed. ("outlaws")

In 1814, the British were at war with the United States. They offered Lafitte \$30,000, a pardon, and a naval captaincy if he would aid them in attacking New Orleans. He refused, informed the United States government of the plans, and offered the services of the Barataria smugglers to the United States. Lafitte fought for General Andrew Jackson in the Battle of New Orleans on Jan. 8, 1815, and received a pardon from President James Madison.

American forces had destroyed the community at Barataria, so Lafitte moved to Galveston Island. There, he established a town called Campeachy, and returned to piracy. He made himself "governor" of the island. After he raided the Louisiana coast and scuttled an American ship, the United States sent an expedition in 1821 to destroy the Galveston pirate colony. Lafitte,

CHERRY

Lafayette and George Washington began their lifelong friendship in 1777, when Lafayette volunteered to serve the American colonists during the Revolutionary War. The Frenchman spent much time and money helping the colonists.

In the Light - painted dark



Former New Orleans pirate Jean Lafitte refused an offer to join the British, then gave British ships for an attack on New Orleans in the United States. Lafitte took part in the Battle of New Orleans.

who in spite of his swaggers could be a gallant gentleman, quietly yielded, set free to his town, and sailed away. Most historians believe that he died either in exile in Yucatan or in battle. Jean Lafitte was born in France.

WILLIAM H. BURNER

The Perse of Re-Masonry, (Chumple of a Sex-agram), long

(Yang, Yang, Yang - Leading)

(Lead over Stream) '66, Songt' 'So' hung 't caught')

(Yin, Yang, Yin - Streaming Water)

(ChAnGInG)

(P-Mason's 'M-art')

(P-Mason's Victim)

(ChAnGEd)

(P-Mason's 'daughter')

(P-Mason's 'friend')

The 'word' of 'god' - 'yin'

(P-Mason's 6 — Sings 'S)exagram')

World War I. After the war, she helped found the Women's Committee for World Disarmament.

Franklin, Benjamin, Glasses, Key, Kite, and Church.jpg

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In the Dark - painted light



Marquis de Lafayette helped the colonists during the Revolutionary War in America. He became a major general in the American Army, persuaded France to aid the colonists, and assisted in the negotiations that won American independence.

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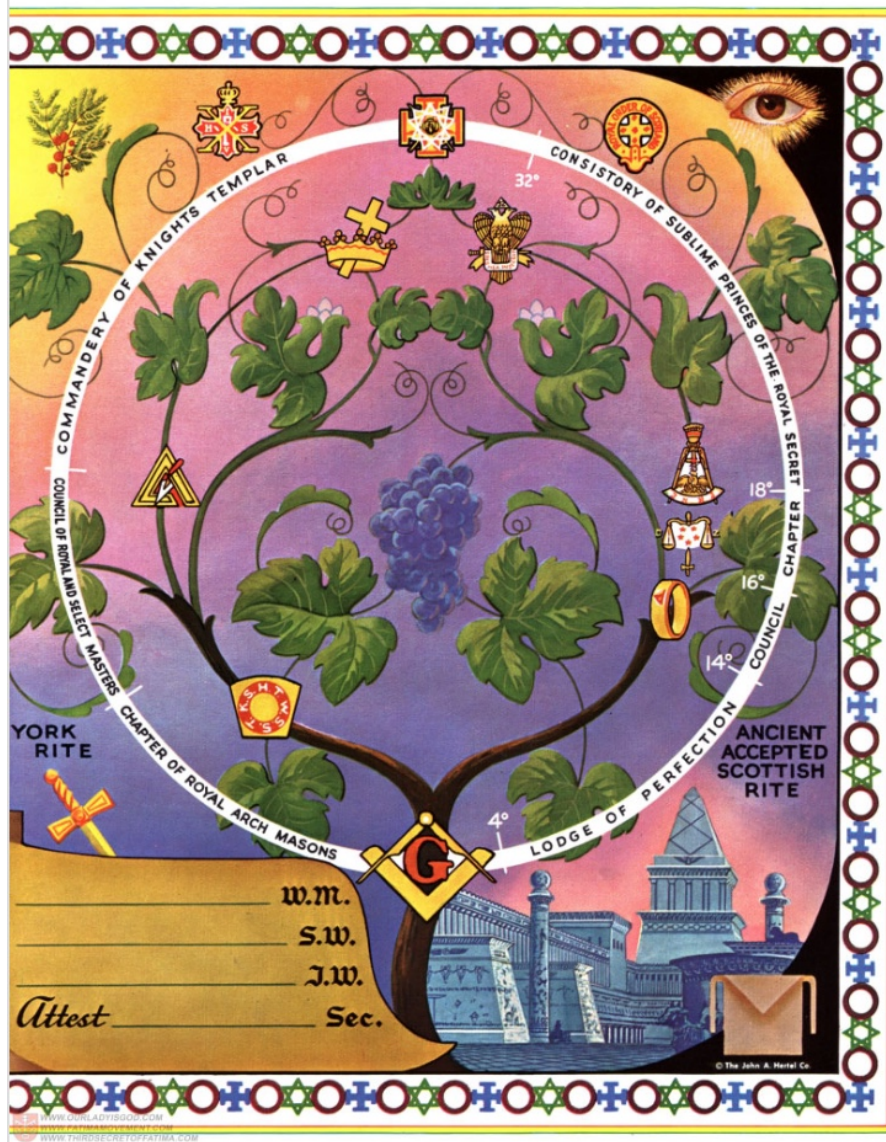
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“From Darkness to Light”

“Symbols of Freemasonry”

Symbols of Freemasonry

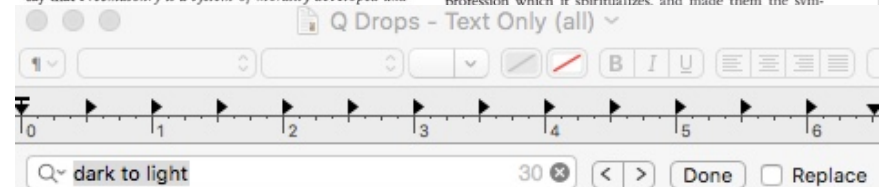
It has been correctly stated that “the symbol constitutes the very essence of Freemasonry.” Freemasonry is essentially a science of symbolism. In the English lectures Freemasonry is defined to be “a peculiar system of morality veiled in allegory and illustrated by symbols.” It might be better to say that *Freemasonry is a system of morality developed and*

tive, a myth, or a legend, brought before the mind only by words; it is then a symbol only and not an emblem.

“Origins of Masonic Symbols”

The Origin of Masonic Symbols

Freemasonry was founded as a speculative science on an operative art. It therefore took the working tools of the profession which it spiritualizes, and made them the sym-



Q IITPb.qbhq ID:gO/UntOB Sat 11 Nov 2017 23:29:58 No.149063271

Why were the events in SA extraordinary?

Who was arrested?

What will bank records provide?

List names, family history, investment/ownership stakes, and point-to-point contacts.

EX: Alwaleed HUMA BO Citigroup US Control

Why is this relevant?

House of Saud.

House of Saud US Control

Follow the money.

What power shift recently occurred?

Was a new King appointed?

Coincidence?

Dark to LIGHT

Why is this relevant?

One side of the triangle removed (1st time in history).

Other sides falling.

+++

++

+

Q

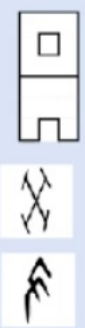
Was a
new king appointed?
Coincidence?
Dark to LIGHT
Why is this relevant?

I WILL NEVER BOWL TO SATAN - EAT MY DICK (KILL ME TODAY)
I AM BOWLING STRIKES FOR JESUS



Affinity Designer - _The Revolutions of Heaven and Earth (Sign language) [Modified] (166.1%)

50 Wind lowing wood growing, light casting
When I am: Aligning a Vessel Below Enlightenment
Then I am: Wood fueling a burning fire
And I am: Plowing up the soil beneath heaven's
leading impulse
And I am: Pruning the growth of earth's heavenly
yield



KABALLAH
CHRIS
CARLIN

